



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 24, 2019

Negela Moaddeb
Federal Regulatory Affairs Manager
Bayer CropScience LP
Environmental Science Division
2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Add referral statement and update company address
Product Name: Capreno Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 264-1063
Application Date: August 30, 2019
Decision Number: 555048

Dear Ms. Moaddeb:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Curtis Hildebrandt at 703-347-8198 or by email at hildebrandt.curtis@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

NOTIFICATION

264-1063

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

09/24/2019

SC 547 Herbicide

[ABN : CAPRENO[®] Herbicide]

A herbicide for control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in corn.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Thiencarbazono-methyl: (Methyl 4-[[[(4, 5-dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1, 2, 4-triazol-1-yl) carbonyl] amino] sulfonyl]-5-methyl-3-thiophenecarboxylate) ***5.6%**

Tembotrione: 1, 3-cyclohexanedione, 2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-[(2, 2, 2-trifluoroethoxy) methyl] benzoyl] **.....**28.3%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **66.1%**

TOTAL: **100.0%**

Contains the following active ingredient per gallon: 0.57 pounds Thiencarbazono-methyl and 2.88 pounds Tembotrione.

*(CAS Number 317815-83-1)

** (CAS Number 335104-84-2)

EPA Reg. No 264-1063

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See [Back][Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

FIRST AID

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF SWALLOWED: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| IF IN EYES: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing. Call a physician if irritation persists. |
| <p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote is available. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.</p> <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p> | |

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, shoes plus socks and protective eye wear. When mixing/loading or cleaning equipment, wear a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering control statement

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [(40 CFR §170.240(d)(4-6))], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product has a high potential for runoff after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Do not apply when conditions favor drift from treated areas.

Ground Water Advisory

The active ingredients in this product have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SC 547 Herbicide contains Tembotrione, which is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of labeled use.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat in some locations. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read entire label before using this product**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the same area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticides. Do not drain or rinse equipment near desirable vegetation.

Avoid spray drift from treated areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information.

Non-target plants may be adversely affected if the pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, read and follow all directions and precautions on this label before using.

In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE that is required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water, is coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride and protective eyewear.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SC 547 Herbicide may be used for preemergence or postemergence selective control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in field corn, field corn grown for silage, white corn, seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn. If SC 547 Herbicide is applied as a preemergence application, do not apply SC 547 Herbicide as a postemergence application. Dry weather conditions following the preemergence application of SC 547 Herbicide may reduce weed control. When SC 547 Herbicide is applied postemergence, growth of susceptible weeds ceases within hours after application. Symptoms on susceptible weed species progress from stunted growth to yellowing and bleaching to necrosis resulting in eventual plant death generally within 7 to 14 days after application. SC 547 Herbicide also contains a safener, which greatly reduces or prevents the temporary yellowing or stunting crop response associated with the contained herbicide chemistries when applied postemergence. If symptoms appear, corn quickly outgrows the effect and develops normally.

SC 547 Herbicide is effective in controlling glyphosate-, triazine-, plant growth regulant-, PPO- or ALS- resistant weed populations.

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground Application:

1. Apply with **ground equipment only**. DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.
2. DO NOT OVERLAP SPRAY PATTERNS BEYOND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS AS EXCESSIVE RATES MAY RESULT IN ADVERSE CROP RESPONSES.
3. Apply SC 547 Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.
4. **Keep the spray boom at the lowest possible spray height above the target surface.** Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for proper nozzle, pressure setting and sprayer speed for optimum product performance and minimal spray drift.
5. Uneven application, sprayers not properly calibrated, or improper incorporation may decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of adverse crop response. Over application or boom overlapping may result in stand loss. Maintain a constant ground speed while applying this product to ensure proper distribution. **MAINTAIN ADEQUATE AGITATION AT ALL TIMES, INCLUDING MOMENTARY STOPS.**
6. **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**
 - a. To reduce the potential of spray drift to non-target areas, apply this product using nozzles which deliver medium to **coarse spray droplets** as defined by ASAE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs. Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum post emergence broadcast coverage. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds. **DO NOT** use nozzles that produce FINE (e.g. - Cone) or EXTRA COARSE (e.g., Flood jet) spray droplets.
 - b. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent non-target areas is minimal (e.g., when the wind is **10 MPH or less** and is blowing away from sensitive areas). **Do not** apply during periods of temperature inversions.
 - c. To avoid potential adverse effects to non-target areas, maintain a 25 foot buffer between the point of direct application and the **closest downwind edge** of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas,

shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrub lands), sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

Preemergence Applications

Preemergence applications of SC 547 Herbicide may be made in either conventional, conservation tillage or no-till cropping systems. Grass and broadleaf weeds controlled by a preemergence application of SC 547 Herbicide are listed in Table 1. Apply SC 547 Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

Broadcast Postemergence Applications

Apply SC 547 Herbicide broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. For weed control in dense weed populations or under adverse growing conditions, apply this product in 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Good coverage is essential to achieve optimum weed control. SC 547 Herbicide is recommended to be applied broadcast postemergence to field corn, corn grown for silage and white corn from the V1 corn growth stage up to 20 inches tall. **Do not** apply if field corn, corn grown for silage and white corn is more than 20 inches tall or exhibiting seven (7) or more leaf collars (V7), whichever is more restrictive. Broadcast applications for corn grown for seed, sweet corn and popcorn are recommended from the V1 to V5 growth stages (5 leaf collars).

For **Preemergence Applications** and **Broadcast Postemergence Applications**, flat-fan nozzles operated at 30-60 PSI will typically deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, providing optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Lower pressure operation and/or higher volume flat fan nozzles typically deliver COARSE sprays. Refer to nozzle manufacturer catalogs.

- Boom height should be based on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.
- Air induction nozzles should be used at or near 80 psi to produce a medium droplet size.
- Proper agitation should be maintained within the tank to keep the product dispersed.
- See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of SC 547 Herbicide.

Directed Postemergence Applications

Directed postemergence applications of SC 547 Herbicide can be made to corn up to and through the seven (7) leaf collar stage of growth (V7, the first leaf has a rounded tip). Do not apply to corn that is more mature than V7 stage of growth (i.e. more than 7 visible leaf collars). Applications of SC 547 Herbicide on corn that is V6 up through V7 increases the potential for an adverse crop response. The risk may be greatly reduced, but not eliminated, by using drop nozzles properly placed between corn rows to optimize coverage on the weeds and minimize spray contact in the whorl and the leaf axles of the corn stalks. Use drop nozzles and appropriate spacing to direct spray below the corn whorl and upper leaves. The top of the target weed canopy must be sufficiently below the whorl and upper leaves of the crop to permit this application and provide adequate spray coverage. The height differential required between the crop and weed canopy will depend on the specific equipment used.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1. DO NOT apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system.
2. DO NOT apply more than two applications of SC 547 Herbicide to field corn in one growing season.
3. DO NOT apply more than one application of SC 547 Herbicide to sweet corn in one growing season.
4. Do not apply SC 547 Herbicide to corn that exhibits injury from previous herbicides applications.
5. DO NOT apply SC 547 Herbicide within 45 days of grazing livestock or harvesting corn forage.
6. A 25 foot buffer for ground applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrub lands), sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

USE PRECAUTIONS

1. Plant corn at least 1 ½ inches deep. Corn seed must be completely covered with soil and furrow firmed.
2. Apply SC 547 Herbicide spray mixtures within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
3. SC 547 Herbicide is rain fast 1 hour after application to most weed species.
4. Allow at least 14 days between applications of SC 547 Herbicide.
5. If SC 547 Herbicide is applied as a preemergence application, do not apply SC 547 HERBICIDE as a postemergence application.
6. Weed control may be reduced if the application is made when weeds are dust covered or in the presence of heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain or when weeds are under stress due to drought.
7. Avoid spray drift from treated areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information.
8. Tank contamination can cause severe damage to other crops. Careful management of tank clean out is required. See Tank Cleanout section for complete instructions.
9. Field corn (yellow dent) can be planted immediately after an application of SC 547 Herbicide. Other rotational crops can be planted as instructed in the rotational crop restrictions portion of this label.
10. Postemergence applications of SC 547 Herbicide should be made in water as the carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a herbicide carrier for postemergence applications in corn can typically cause corn injury up to and including tissue burn (necrosis). Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is not recommended for use with SC 547 Herbicide after crop emergence unless typical fertilizer burn symptoms on the crop are acceptable.

11. If a preplant/preemergence HPPD containing product has been applied, do not apply a solo application of SC 547 Herbicide in the same season; always include an additional effective mode of action herbicide(s) as a tank mix partner.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Rotational crops vary in their response to low concentrations of SC 547 Herbicide remaining in the soil. The amount of SC 547 Herbicide that may be present in the soil depends on soil moisture, soil temperature, application rate, elapsed time since application and other environmental factors. When SC 547 Herbicide is used in combination with other products, always follow the most restrictive rotational crop requirements.

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying SC 547 Herbicide in corn:

Minimum plant back intervals for various crops following SC 547 Herbicide

| Rotational Interval (elapsed time) | Crop | Minimum precipitation requirement ¹ |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 Months ² | Field corn (yellow dent) | None |
| 4 Months ² | Wheat, triticale | None |
| 10 Months ² | Barley, Soybean, Cotton, White corn ³ , Sweet corn ³ , Popcorn ³ , Sorghum ^{3,4} , Spring Oats ^{3,5} , Spring Seeded Alfalfa ^{3,5} , Rice, Cotton | 15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop |
| 11 months | Peanut | 15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop |
| 12 months | Tobacco | 15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop |
| 18 Months ³ | Alfalfa, Green and Dry Beans, Oats, Sunflower, Canola, Potato, Sugar beet and all other crops ⁶ | 30 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop |

¹ The amount of cumulative precipitation required before planting a rotational crop is in addition to the required rotational interval given in months. Furrow or flood irrigation should not be included in total. No more than 7 inches of overhead irrigation should be included in total.

² Crop varieties planted back at intervals of one year or less should not have known acute sensitivity to ALS-inhibiting and/or SU herbicides.

³ When soil pH is 7.5 or above crop plant back should be delayed to 18 months, and to 24 months for crops listed in the 18 month interval above.

⁴ Rotation to sorghum should be delayed to the next interval when the total seasonal rate of SC 547 Herbicide exceeds 3.0 fl oz per acre or the total from all sources of Thien carbazone-methyl exceeds 0.014 pounds of active ingredient per acre per season.

⁵ For a planned crop rotation to spring seeded alfalfa/spring oats following corn, **make only one application** of SC 547 Herbicide to the corn crop **and do not** exceed a total of **3 fl oz** of product/A per 365 day period. The interval between application of SC 547 Herbicide to corn and spring planting of the alfalfa/spring oats rotational crop must be equal to or longer than **18 months** when the total thien carbazone-methyl application rate from all sources exceeds 0.013 lb ai/A per season or when soil pH is 7.5 or above, crop plant back should be delayed to the next interval.

⁶All other crops may be seeded only after the completion of a successful bioassay after a SC 547 Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/ small scale bioassay" section.

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with SC 547 Herbicide is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of SC 547 Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to SC 547 Herbicide and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop, complete a successful field/ small scale bioassay to provide an indication of the level of tolerance to the prior SC 547 Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/ Small Scale Bioassay" section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/ small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a cover crops other than those specified in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label. To conduct an effective **field bioassay**, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow the following season in a field previously treated with SC 547 Herbicide. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with SC 547 Herbicide. For an effective **small scale bioassay**, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the SC 547 Herbicide - treated field (see example above for types of soil in the sample) and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil, apply water and place the container in a warm, sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the cover

crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the SC 547 Herbicide -treated field should be tolerable.

MIXING INSTRUCTION

Application with water or liquid fertilizer as a carrier: SC 547 Herbicide must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding SC 547 Herbicide, ensure that the spray tank, filters and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned and that agitation system is properly working.

1. Fill spray tank with 50% of the required volume of water, or liquid fertilizer prior to the addition of SC 547 Herbicide and begin agitation.
2. Agitate the SC 547 Herbicide product container by shaking, circulating, or stirring prior to adding the herbicide into the spray tank.
3. Add the appropriate amount of SC 547 Herbicide slowly to the spray tank or mixing system and ensure complete dispersion. Maintain and ensure thorough dispersion and sufficient agitation during both mixing and spraying.
4. If tank mixing with another pesticide, add the tank mix product next.
5. Add nitrogen fertilizer.
6. Add the adjuvant.
7. Fill the spray tank with balance of water needed.

If ammonium sulfate (AMS) is the nitrogen fertilizer source, it is preferred that the AMS go into the tank after the SC 547 Herbicide and before other tankmix partners or adjuvants.

Compatibility

If SC 547 Herbicide is to be tank mixed with other pesticides, compatibility must be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1qt) of spray solution, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually occur within 5-15 minutes after mixing. If the mixture balls-up, or forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Cleanup Procedure

Cleaning Equipment After SC 547 Herbicide Application

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than corn. Mix only as much cleaning solution as needed.

1. Remove, dump and clean main sump and boom strainers in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.
2. Disassemble nozzle bodies including screens, gaskets, and diaphragm caps and clean in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.
3. Rinse walls of tank and all surfaces of tank to remove visible residue.
4. Reassemble nozzles and strainers.
5. Flush the system with clean water.
6. Add 25-50 gallons of water to spray tank. Add 1-2 gallons of household bleach to spray tank (1 gallon bleach for 25 gallons water). Start agitation in the sprayer and re-circulate the bleach-containing solution for 15 minutes.
7. Spray out the bleach-containing solution until the tank is empty.
8. Rinse machine with clean water.
9. Dispose of all rinsate in an appropriate manner.

SPECIFIC CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Field Corn, Field Corn Grown for Silage, Sweet Corn and Popcorn

PREEMERGENCE USE

- This product can be used as a preemergence application in field corn, field corn grown for silage and specialty corns such as white corn, seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds.
- **Do not apply SC 547 Herbicide on coarse textured soils containing less than 2.0% organic matter or crop injury may occur.**
- Apply SC 547 Herbicide preemergence at 3-6 fl oz of product/A per application (the maximum rate for sweet corn is 3 fl oz per acre per 365 days). In most cases, SC 547 Herbicide alone will not provide season-long residual grass and broadleaf weed control and should be either tank mixed with additional registered residual preemergence herbicide (see Preemergence tank mixture section) or be followed by a planned postemergence herbicide application program.
- **If SC 547 Herbicide is applied as a preemergence application, do not apply SC 547 Herbicide as a postemergence application.**
- In preemergence situations where weeds have emerged prior to corn emergence, a tank mixture of SC 547 Herbicide with crop oil concentrate (COC) is recommended for burndown of labeled weeds which are 3 inches or less in height. When weeds are greater than 3 inches in height or weeds not controlled by SC 547 Herbicide are present, the addition of a burndown herbicide (e.g., Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide, Gramoxone® Extra, glyphosate, or 2,4-D) is recommended. The addition of atrazine in the tank mixture will further improve control of certain weeds.

POSTEMERGENCE USE

- This product can be used as a postemergence application in field corn, field corn grown for silage and specialty corns such as white corn, seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds.
- Apply SC 547 Herbicide at 3 fl oz of product/A per application. Always add the appropriate adjuvants to the spray tank (see Spray Additives Section of this label).
- Applications of SC 547 Herbicide at rates less than 3 fl oz of product/A post emergence may result in incomplete weed control and reduction in residual activity.
- Follow all precautions and warnings for using ALS-inhibiting or Sulfonyl urea (SU) herbicides on a particular hybrid/variety.
- Corn hybrids and certain male pollenators within blended corn varieties vary in their response to SC 547 Herbicide. Not all hybrids or male pollenators within blended corn varieties have been tested for sensitivity to SC 547 Herbicide. You should consult with your seed provider or other knowledgeable agricultural professionals for advice on tolerance of hybrids or varieties containing male pollinator lines before applying SC 547 Herbicide. If the tolerance of a hybrid or variety containing male pollinator lines is not known, you should apply SC 547 Herbicide to a small area to first determine if the hybrid is tolerant prior to spraying large acreages of that hybrid.
- Apply SC 547 Herbicide to field corn, corn grown for silage and white corn from the V1 corn growth stage up to 20 inches tall. **Do not** apply if field corn, corn grown for silage and white corn more than 20 inches tall or exhibiting seven (7) or more leaf collars (V7), whichever is more restrictive. Broadcast applications for corn grown for seed, sweet corn and popcorn are recommended from the V1 to V5 growth stages (5 leaf collars).
- While SC 547 Herbicide has a wide application window, research has shown best results are obtained when applications are made early postemergence (row n' go) when corn and weeds are small. Target applications to corn generally less than 12 inches tall for best overall performance. SC 547 Herbicide will affect weeds that are larger than the recommended height; however it may result in incomplete weed control.
- Do not exceed a total of 6 fl oz of product/A of SC 547 Herbicide per 365 days for all corn types except sweet corn.
- For sweet corn, do not exceed 3 fl oz per acre per 365 days of SC 547 Herbicide.
- Do not exceed a total of the following components per acre per 365 days from all sources: 0.04 pounds Thien carbazonemethyl, 0.164 pounds Tembotrione. Tembotrione with the exception as listed below for a planned crop rotation to spring seeded alfalfa/spring oats following corn.
- For a planned crop rotation to spring seeded alfalfa/spring oats following corn, **make only one application** of SC 547 Herbicide to the corn crop **and do not** exceed a total of 3 fl oz of product/A per 365 day period. The interval between application of SC 547 Herbicide to corn and spring planting of the alfalfa/spring oats rotational crop must be equal to or longer than **10 months**. Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS" section of this label for additional information. For this specific crop rotation, **do not exceed** a total of the following components per acre per 365 days from all sources: 0.013 pounds Thien carbazonemethyl, 0.164 pounds Tembotrione

SPRAY ADDITIVES

SC 547 Herbicide is a suspension concentrate that requires the use of an external adjuvant and a nitrogen fertilizer source to achieve optimum weed control when weeds are present at time of application. For specific adjuvant recommendations with tank mixtures, see the Tank Mix Recommendations section of this label.

Crop Oil Concentrate

Use Crop Oil concentrate (COC) at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water (1% v/v). COC should contain at least 80% crop oil and 10% emulsifier or greater. The use of adjuvants such as non-ionic surfactants or refined vegetable oils will result in unacceptable or erratic weed control. With SC 547 Herbicide, the addition of high surfactant oil concentrate (HSOC) at recommended rates may substitute for the addition of COC. MSO (0.5% v/v) may also be substituted for COC when plants are growing under adverse conditions such as drought stress, low humidity, etc.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

Use 1.5 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or 1.5 lb/A or 8.5 lb per 100 gallons with a minimum of 1.5 lb/A of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use UAN under conditions of low relative humidity for greater weed control.

TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of SC 547 Herbicide. Tank mixtures with SC 547 Herbicide are not limited to the listed tank-mix partners. When using SC 547 Herbicide in tank mix combinations, read and follow all parts of tank mix partner labels. Follow the directions of the most restrictive tank mix partner label.

Postemergence Tank Mixtures

Atrazine

An application of SC 547 Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A in combination with atrazine at 0.5 lb ai/A will increase the speed of control, weed spectrum and consistency of control for most labeled species. Do not use atrazine if corn is greater than 12 inches tall. Include adjuvants as described under the Spray Additives section of this label.

Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide

SC 547 Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide at 22 fl oz/A. Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide can only be used on corn seed designated as LibertyLink®. Do not use MSO/ESO or COC adjuvants in this mixture, only add AMS at 8.5 lbs/100 gallons, or a minimum of (1.5 lb/A).

Glyphosate (including Roundup and Touchdown branded products)

SC 547 Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with glyphosate for use on glyphosate-tolerant corn. SC 547 Herbicide will enhance broadleaf control, combat glyphosate-resistant weeds and reduce glyphosate induced weed shifts. SC 547 Herbicide should be added to the water in the tank and dispersed first prior to adding Ammonium Sulfate (AMS), glyphosate or any other pesticide or adjuvant. Follow all other directions on the glyphosate label including required adjuvants and mixing instructions with loaded (adjuvant-containing) formulations of glyphosate used at full rates. The addition of glyphosate-compatible oils such as HSOC are recommended to optimize weed control in combination with SC 547 Herbicide whenever glyphosate-resistant weed populations such as waterhemp, palmer amaranth, etc., are present. The addition of a glyphosate-compatible oils such as HSOC is required with tank mixtures of unloaded glyphosate formulations and SC 547 Herbicide, or when using less than full rates of loaded glyphosate formulations.

Buctril® and equivalent bromoxynil products

To aid in the control of certain broadleaf weeds (e.g. ragweeds), SC 547 Herbicide at a rate of 3.0 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with Buctril at a rate up to 6 fl oz/A. Buctril can be used in place of atrazine in corn that is greater than 12 inches tall, which is the corn height limit for the use of atrazine. The use of crop oil concentration (COC) plus an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer as described in the Spray Additives section of this label is recommended with tank mixture of SC 547 Herbicide and Buctril.

Dicamba-containing products

SC 547 Herbicide at a rate of 3 fl. oz/A can be tank mixed with Status® or other dicamba-containing products for improved broadleaf weed control.

Acetamide-containing products

SC 547 Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A can be tank mixed with certain water-based acetamide or acetamide-containing products such as Anthem, Anthem ATZ, Degree, Degree Xtra, Warrant, and Zidua for improved residual control of certain hard-to-control, long germination window weeds such as waterhemp, Palmer amaranth. Do not use Anthem ATZ or Degree Xtra if corn is greater than 12 inches tall. Include adjuvants as described under the Spray Additives section of this label.

Preemergence Tank Mixtures

SC 547 Herbicide may be used in tank-mixture with atrazine to improve spectrum and consistency of weed control wherever atrazine use is permitted and appropriate.

Tank-Mix Partners

Atrazine (including Aatrex® branded products)
Simazine/Princep

INSECTICIDE INTERACTION INFORMATION

Soil Applied Insecticide Interaction Information

When SC 547 Herbicide and organophosphate (OP) insecticides are applied to corn, the degradation of SC 547 Herbicide is slower and corn injury can result. DO NOT USE SC 547 Herbicide in the same season as Lorsban®15G, Counter® 15G, Counter® 20G, Dyfonate®, and Thimet®.

For all corn hybrids, the following table describes the uses of soil applied insecticides prior to an application of SC 547 Herbicide:

| Soil Applied Insecticide | Use Pattern | Use of SC 547 Herbicide in the Same Season |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Aztec®, PONCHO®/VOTiVO®, Regent· Tefluthrin (e.g. Force®) | All | No use precautions |
| Chlorpyrifos (e.g. Lorsban® 15G), Terbufos (e.g. Counter® 15G, Counter® 20CR), Phorate (e.g. Thimet®), Fonophos (e.g. Dyfonate®) | All | Do Not Use |

Foliar Insecticide Interaction Information

Foliar applications of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide should not be made within 7 days of an application of SC 547 Herbicide or crop injury may result.

Tank Mixtures for Insect Control

To provide weed and insect control in corn, SC 547 Herbicide may be mixed with Baythroid® XL or Oberon® insecticides. Other insecticides that are not organophosphates or carbamates may be effective when mixed with SC 547 Herbicide but have not been evaluated for compatibility in the spray tank or on the crop and should be tested in small quantities and on small areas before large scale use.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SC 547 HERBICIDE

PREEMERGENCE BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEED CONTROL

SC 547 Herbicide effectively controls the following grass and broadleaf weeds when applied at 3-6 fl oz/A. In most cases, SC 547 Herbicide alone will not provide season-long residual weed control and should be either tankmixed with additional registered residual preemergence herbicide(s) or be followed by a planned postemergence herbicide application program.

POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

SC 547 Herbicide effectively controls the following broadleaf weeds including biotypes resistant to glyphosate, triazines plant growth regulant, PPO and ALS herbicides when applied at 3 fl oz of product/A along with the recommended adjuvant system. Best control of broadleaf weeds is achieved when weeds are less than 6" in height and actively growing. The addition of atrazine at a minimum of 0.5 lb ai/A will enhance the speed of control, weed spectrum, and consistency of control of many broadleaf weeds, and improve control of weeds larger than 6" in height.

Table 1. Broadleaf/Grass Weeds Controlled with Preemergence Applications of SC 547 Herbicide

| Weeds Controlled | Scientific Name | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A + atrazine minimum of 0.5 lb ai/A |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Broadleaf Weeds | | | |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, red root | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | C | C |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | C | C |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | C | C |
| Waterhemp, common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | C | C |
| Grasses | | | |
| Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> | PC | PC |
| Foxtail, giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> | PC | PC |
| Foxtail, yellow | <i>Setaria pumila</i> | PC | PC |
| Panicum, fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | PC | PC |

C = Control

PC = Partial control

Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with Postemergence Applications of SC 547 Herbicide

| Broadleaf Weeds | Scientific Name | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A + atrazine minimum of 0.5 lb ai/A | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A + glyphosate at label rates |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Control of weeds <6 " tall | | |
| Amaranth, Palmer* | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | C | C | C |
| Amaranth, Powell* | <i>Amaranthus powellii</i> | C | C | C |
| Amaranth, spiny* | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | C | C | C |
| Amaranth, tumbleweed* | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | C | C | C |
| Buckwheat, wild | <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> | PC | C | PC |
| Buffalobur | <i>Solanum rostratum</i> | PC | C | PC |
| Burcucumber | <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> | PC | C | C |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | C | C | C |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | C | C | C |
| Cocklebur, common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | C | C | C |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | PC | PC | C |
| Deadnettle, purple | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | C | C | C |
| Dock, curly | <i>Rumex crispus</i> | PC | PC | PC |
| Galinsoga* | <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> | C | C | C |
| Hemp | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> | C | C | C |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | C | C | C |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | C | C | C |
| Knotweed, prostrate | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | PC | PC | PC |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | C | C | C |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | C | C | C |
| Lambsquarters, | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | C | C | C |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| common | | | | |
| Mallow, Venice | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | C | C | C |
| Marestail/Horseweed | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | PC | C | C |
| Melon, smell | <i>Cucumis melo</i> | C | C | C |
| Morningglory, cotton* | <i>Ipomoea trichocarpa</i> | PC | C | C |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf* | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | PC | C | C |
| Morningglory, pitted* | <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> | PC | C | C |
| Mustard, wild | <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> | C | C | C |
| Nightshade, black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | C | C | C |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> | C | C | C |
| Nightshade, hairy | <i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> | C | C | C |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | C | C | C |
| Pigweed, smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | C | C | C |
| Plantain, blackseed | <i>Plantago rugelii</i> | C | C | C |
| Pokeweed, common* | <i>Phytolacca americana</i> | PC | PC | C |
| Potato, volunteer | <i>Solanum spp.</i> | C | C | C |
| Purslane, common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | PC | C | PC |
| Pusley, Florida* | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | C ¹ | C ¹ | C ¹ |
| Ragweed, common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | C | C | C |
| Ragweed, giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | C | C | C |
| Sesbania, hemp | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | C | C | C |
| Shepherd's- purse* | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | C | C | C |
| Sicklepod | <i>Cassia tora</i> | PC | C | PC |
| Sida, prickly (teaweed) | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | C | C | C |
| Smartweed, pale | <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> | C | C | C |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> | C | C | C |
| Sunflower, common | <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | C | C | C |
| Thistle, Canada | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | PC | C | PC |
| Thistle, Russian* | <i>Salsola kali</i> | C | C | C |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | C | C | C |
| Waterhemp, common* | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | C | C | C |
| Waterhemp, tall* | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | C | C | C |

C= Control PC=Partial Control²

¹Apply before weed exceeds 2 inches in height.

²Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas; performance may not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, spray coverage, and/or growing conditions.

*Not Approved in California

POSTEMERGENCE GRASS WEED CONTROL

Grass Weeds Controlled

SC 547 Herbicide effectively controls the following grass weeds when applied at 3 fl oz/A. The best control of grass weeds is achieved prior to tillering and actively growing.

Table 3. Grass and Sedges Weeds Controlled with Postemergence Applications of SC 547 Herbicide

| Grass Weeds | Scientific Name | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A | | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A + atrazine minimum of 0.5 lb ai/A | | SC 547 Herbicide 3 fl oz/A + glyphosate at label rates |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Maximum Weed Height (inches) | Performance | Maximum Weed Height (inches) | Performance | Performance |
| Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> | 5 | C | 6 | C | C |
| Crabgrass, large | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | 3 | C | 3 | C | C |
| Crabgrass, smooth | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> | 2 | PC | 2 | PC | C |
| Cupgrass, woolly | <i>Erichloa villosa</i> | 3 | PC | 4 | C | C |
| Foxtail, giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> | 3 | C | 3 | C | C |
| Foxtail, green | <i>Setaria viridis</i> | 2 | C | 2 | C | C |
| Foxtail, yellow | <i>Setaria pumila</i> | 3 | C | 3 | C | C |
| Goosegrass* | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | 3 | PC | 4 | C | C |
| Johnsongrass, seedling* | <i>Sorghum halepense</i> | 5 | C | 6 | C | C |
| Junglerice | <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> | 4 | C | 5 | C | C |
| Millet, wild proso | <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> | 6 | C | 6 | C | C |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> | 3 | PC | 3 | PC | PC |
| Panicum, fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | 5 | C | 5 | C | C |
| Panicum, Texas | <i>Panicum texanum</i> | 3 | C | 4 | C | C |
| Sandbur, field | <i>Cenchrus incertus</i> | 2 | C | 2 | C | C |
| Shattercane/ Volunteer sorghum* | <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> | 12 | C | 12 | C | C |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platphyllia</i> | 5 | C | 5 | C | C |
| Wild Oat | <i>Avena fatua</i> | 6 | C | 6 | C | C |

C = Control

PC = Partial control

*Not Approved in California

Cultivation

Cultivation can help remove partially controlled weeds or multiple flushing weeds. Cultivation can be made at least 7 days before, or after, an application of SC 547 Herbicide.

Late or Rescue Applications

Applications of SC 547 Herbicide at 3 fl oz/A may be applied to escaped weeds beyond labeled weed heights. In these situations, partial control and reduced weed competition can be expected. **Do not** apply SC 547 Herbicide broadcast to field corn, corn grown for silage and white corn more than 20 inches tall or exhibiting seven (7) or more leaf collars, whichever is more restrictive nor to seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn beyond the V5 stage of growth (5 leaf collars).

Yield loss due to competition: Research indicates competition from foxtail (*Setaria* spp.) exceeding 4 inches in height may reduce corn yields. Delayed applications to foxtail and other weeds that exceed 4 inches in height or the sizes stated on this label increases the risk of yield loss due to prolonged competition with the crop even though control may be acceptable.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

SC 547 Herbicide contains two modes of action, an HPPD inhibitor (Group 27) and ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibitor (Group 2). Naturally occurring biotypes of certain weed species with resistance to a variety of herbicide modes of actions (triazine, ALS, PPO, glyphosate, auxin, HPPD, etc.) are known to exist. Repeated use of herbicides having similar modes of action allow resistant weed species to be selected for and spread. To manage the selection and spread of resistant weed populations, it is important to use herbicides with different modes of action in tank mixture, rotation or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices. Performance of SC 547 Herbicide is not affected by the presence of weed biotypes resistant to glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, or growth-regulant herbicide modes of action.

To help prevent or delay the development of resistance to SC 547 Herbicide, always use the full labeled rates as shown on the label. If a preplant/preemergence HPPD-containing product has been applied, do not apply a solo postemergence application of SC 547 Herbicide; always include an additional effective mode of action herbicide(s) as a tank mix partner.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

SC 547 Herbicide may be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy whenever the use of a herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store unused product in original container only, out of reach of children and animals. NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT TO ANOTHER CONTAINER FOR STORAGE.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Dispose wastes resulting from the use of this product on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Non-refillable Containers

Rigid Non-refillable containers with capacities less than 5 gallons

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows:

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, and Kegs).

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Refillable Containers

Rigid Refillable containers with capacities less than 5 gallons

Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning the container before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying, triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Rigid Refillable containers with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs

Refillable container. Refer to for Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information Contact your Ag retailer or Bayer CropScience for container return, disposal and recycling information.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. – Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, and Kegs).

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cables as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. If this is the case, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container. See container Disposal instructions under Storage and Disposal.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Produced for



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